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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT
Editor and Publisher

KILL THE BILL.

As the tariff bill progresses through the Senate, it becomes more and more evident that its friends regard it only as a makeshift, as a first step in the direction they wish to go. Mr. McMillan and Mr. Voorhees do not take this view of it. They confess that it is in no sense a finality. In other words, they acknowledge that it is a passing bill, not a settlement of the tariff question, even if it were to pass. It will be only the beginning of a long continued tariff agitation. In view of these confessions by the foremost advocates of the bill, the attempt to induce the Senate to pass it, on the ground that its passage would settle anything, or introduce any element of certainty into the business situation, is simply ridiculous. The only way to settle anything, or introduce certainty into the business situation, is to let the bill pass. Every body knows pretty well that the bill is not passed at this session it cannot be passed at a later session. The results of the elections have been so decided that it has been up for discussion only very faintly in one direction and in one conclusion, that unless conditions change in a miraculous manner between now and November, the Republicans will have a majority in the next Congress. If the bill is not passed now, and if the results of the November elections are as indicated, then we may be sure that no radical alteration of the tariff can be made before 1901, at least. Business conditions would then be so unsettled, the element of uncertainty would drop out of sight, and as we have seen, a wave of returning prosperity would sweep over the country.

MORE BONDS

The reference in the President's veto of the seigniorage bill to the necessity for a further issue of bonds may have been expected to be made use of by the Treasury for the purpose of increasing the public debt. But it has proved to be a mere bluff. Mr. Meyer, one of the administration group, has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue more bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, ostensibly to redeem the 5 per cent bonds recently issued by Secretary Carlisle, but principally to enable the Secretary to issue as many more as he thinks may be necessary to keep the treasury from running low and to cover the sugar tax for the benefit of silver. Mr. Meyer has inserted in this bill a provision for the raising of 100,000 ounces of seigniorage silver in this way is hoped to secure their support and keep them from leaving the administration. It is a very small amount.

So long as present financial conditions continue, the United States treasury is going to be running low. That is a fact that must be met. As things are now, the revenue of the government is not sufficient for its current expenses. The deficit must be made up in some way. There are two ways to meet the deficit: either to increase the revenue of the government, or to go in debt. The administration and the Democratic leaders at Washington prefer the latter plan. The Republicans, when they were in power, always preferred the former plan. That is one of the differences between the two parties. So long as the Democrats keep the revenues down by hammering at the tariff, we must expect to go in debt to meet our current expenses. The issue of bonds is necessary, because the Democrats have made it necessary. But if the Democrats expect to enlist the support of the silver men by throwing out a veto of the bill in the form of a proposition to coin the seigniorage, they are likely to be wofully disappointed.

WHAT IT MEANS.

We have become so accustomed to Republican victories during the past few months, that we are apt to take them as a matter of course and perhaps do not estimate their significance as they ought. To begin with our own State, at the recent city elections, where straight tickets were run, the Republicans were successful in about half the towns, and the Democrats in about half. In the majority of cases, however, straight tickets were not run, the opposition to the Populists being made by a citizens' ticket, as it was here a year ago. In a decisive majority of these cases, the citizens' ticket won, so that the Populists were really beaten in a majority of the cities of the State.

It is in the East, however, that the greatest victories have been won. Pennsylvania we all remember, because the majority was so immense. But the case of Rhode Island is equally significant. On a total vote of 55,368, the Republicans had a plurality of 6255. This is equivalent to a majority of 29,000 in New York, or 40,000 in Illinois. In

1892, the Republican plurality in Rhode Island was only 2837, and at a later election of recent years the plurality has been on the Democratic side. There can be no doubt as to what has made this change. The Democratic party is the responsible for the Republican majorities. It has shown that it is as incapable as ever of conducting the affairs of the government. It has shown a lack of ability to American industries and American workmen. It has run the nation into debt, and instead of meeting the demand of the people for more currency, it has set about contracting what we have. But more than any other one thing, the Wilson bill is responsible for the recent Democratic defeats. It is no wonder the Sun calls it the "bill to make Republicans." Over the country, and making them very fast. Democrats who believe in the platform adopted at Chicago may well think that if their leaders have to offer them a reduced form of Republican protection, with a Populist annex in the form of an income tax, they may as well take their Republicanism at first hand and vote the Republican ticket.

Is there any reasonable prospect that the bill of Democratic disaster can be stemmed before 1901, and the party be enabled to recover itself for the presidential campaign of that year? We do not believe there is. We can be better, however, after this fall's elections. If the people feel as they seem to feel now, a Republican House of Representatives will be chosen, and the first chance the people have to get at this administration, the Democracy will be driven out of power, to stay out, we hope, for another generation.

AS TO T. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

We are getting just a little tired of hearing the late Thomas Jefferson cited continually as to his opinions on the tariff and other things. Thomas was a good deal of a man in his day and generation, a tough practical man, in matters of government, was apt to run counter to the theories of his theories, and he was never successful as an executive, except when he threw his theories to the winds and acted the policy of his political enemies. But Jefferson knew nothing about our times, and it is an unfortunate mistake that as times change, we do better change with them.

There are those, however, who regard Jefferson as the embodiment of political wisdom, not only for his own times, but for ours also, and these persons may find it interesting to read what he thought about the income tax. At the beginning of his second term of office as President, Jefferson said, in his inaugural address: "At home, few citizens, you best know whether we have done well or not. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enables us to discontinue our internal taxes, covering our and with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, and a ready begun that process of comical vexation, which once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching, successive, every article of property and produce. Among these taxes, some minor ones, which have not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have been the officers who collected them, because they had no merit, the State authorities might as well have instead of others, as to have." "The remaining revenue, on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign articles to domestic comforts. Being collected on our seaborne and frontier goods, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask what farmer, what mechanic, what laborer ever sees a tax gatherer of the United States."

REPUBLICANS AND SILVER.

Some of the few monometallic organs of the East are apt to believe that the silver question is now a dry question, and that no more will be heard of the silver agitation. Never was any body more entirely mistaken. The signs of a revival of interest in the silver question in the East are multiplying on every hand, especially, we are glad to say, in the Republican papers, and there is no doubt that this question will be more to the front than ever in the next campaign.

The Republican party is urged by all its platforms to the cause of bimetallism, and in the coming campaign this pledge, we venture to say, will be made more prominent than ever before. The Republicans of the East, no less than those of the West, desire the restoration of silver. This desire has found expression in the repeated attempts of Republican Presidents to secure international cooperation in the work of silver remonetization.

In a recent editorial, the New York Press said: "It is important that consideration should be given to the question, whether there is now some thing like an opportunity for Republican movement in the creation of such legislation with the silver men as may produce a compromise measure that will permit harmonious action in other directions upon national legislation. Such men as Senators Hear and Lodge and Aldrich and A. Lion may have it in their power to prepare the way for a union of forces which may contain some good promise for the future of bimetallism. The sentiment for silver remonetization is continually gaining strength. These signs, as it will be even stronger in November than it is now. Under such circumstances Republicanism is a shades of opinion with respect to bimetallism may find advantage in adopting a policy that

will insure the defeat of the Democratic attempt to destroy tariff protection in the interests of the British nation, which gives to gold monometallism all the force of its possession.

This is the view that is taken of the matter by the great majority of eastern Republicans. They have not always agreed with western Republicans as to the best way in which to advance the interests of silver, but we believe that they are really bimetallists, and that their desire for a reform of the present financial situation will find expression in unmistakable terms in the next Republican platform.

LOCKING UP A STATE.

Gov. Tillman's war in South Carolina is generally looked upon as a struggle for the outcome of which will determine whether the State dispensary law can be enforced or not. That issue is certainly involved in it, but in the course of his attempt to enforce the dispensary law Governor Tillman has raised some questions which are more important than this. Buried at the newspaper accounts of what was going on within the State, he has attempted to suppress the news, and has employed the telegraphic companies from sending out of the State any messages other than those relating to purely private matters. He has virtually taken possession of the railroads running through the State, and forbidden them to carry passengers except according to his orders. In other words, he has tried to lock up the State of South Carolina, and keep it isolated from the outside world until he has settled the question whether the dispensary law shall be enforced.

Governor Tillman should have lived in the seventeenth century. As the case of some small but sovereign State, he would have made a great figure. Such things as railroads and telegraphs were unknown in those days, as perhaps Governor Tillman wishes they were now. The rights of neighbors could be entirely disregarded, then, as Governor Tillman is disregarding them now, and nobody could complain, unless he had an army big enough to enforce his dictatorship at the point of the sword.

In the nineteenth century, such a spectacle as this in the most civilized country in the world is probably unique. It is a good illustration of the state of civilization which prevails in South Carolina. More than this, it is an illustration of the Southern attitude toward the Federal government. In Governor Tillman's mind, a concern of the State of South Carolina is no concern whatever of anybody outside of the State. He cannot see why it is anybody else's business but his own whether he stops a communication with the outside world or not. As for the press, a man like Tillman would have no hesitation in suppressing it altogether, if it suited his purpose. He is nothing to him that the constitution of the United States guarantees the liberty of the press. It is not to him that the railroads are agents of inter-State commerce, and he wonders whether a girl has ever existed, or could exist, or even as such a menace to the United States government. He has been brought up to believe that the State of South Carolina is sovereign, and that a sovereign may do what it pleases within its own territory.

Fortunately for the public peace, the embargo on news and on transportation has been at least partially raised, but the principle remains the same, and Tillman has made a dangerous precedent which is likely to be followed at any time by such crazy officials as Wade or Lowe may.

People sometimes think that the newspapers print too much, but cases like this go to show what an indispensable public benefit it is to have a free press in this country. It is better to have too much printed than too little. There is no such safeguard against the publication of a secret, public or private, as the knowledge that everything is sure, sooner or later, to get into the newspapers. In very many cases, publicity is the only punishment that can be visited upon the successful scoundrel, and in all cases, publicity is the most effective means of preventing further scoundrelism. In a case like Wade or Tillman's, the newspapers are really doing a very good service upon their disregard of the public interest.

These are considerations too often disregarded in the common thought. We do not mean to assert, by any means, that all that is printed in the newspapers ought to be printed; that is certainly not the case. But on the whole, the newspapers are a very fine performance, the greatest public service yet performed by printing whatever is news, regardless of private and personal considerations.

STEAD VS. CHICAGO.

Mr. William C. Stead is an eccentric individual, but in some ways he is a good newspaper man. He knows how to write up things interesting and effective, and how to lead them up so as to attract the public attention. His last book, "The Carriage to Chicago," is an illustration of this. The title at first has a smack of the Salvation Army about it, but the book becomes aware that it is not meant to be a blasphemous satire, and that it is not employed merely to catch readers by its sensational character. Mr. Stead is very much in earnest, and what he says he means. The book is a real attempt to tell what the

Savior of mankind might do if he should come to Chicago and find things as they are in that city now.

The book divides itself naturally into two parts. In the first part, Mr. Stead describes things as they exist in the second part, he outlines the remedy which seems to him to be applicable. It follows that the first part is largely a description of the seamy side of the great city. Squeamish persons will do well not to read this, for it is told in the very plainest terms, and no circumstance is omitted which will make the picture realistic. It is awful, and it is disgusting; but it is true. Mr. Stead is a sensationalist, and he has a tendency to overdraw, but his description of the facts as they exist in Chicago is not overdrawn, although there may be mitigating circumstances in many cases which he has omitted.

In searching for a remedy for this awful state of things, Mr. Stead finds the greatest difficulty in the separation and division of the Christian church. The masses have no use for the church. They say that it is not for them, that it is run for the benefit of the rich, that it does not really care for them, nor desire to benefit them in any practical way. They get the impression, if they go to church, that they are not really wanted there. Consequently, and very naturally, they do not care to go. There is no associated effort on the part of the churches to follow the Master's command and preach the gospel to the poor. Each church seems to try to get as many rich people in it as it can. The poor are left to their own resources or to the care of the State or municipal authorities.

That there is a good deal of truth in Mr. Stead's criticisms on the church, every one must acknowledge. Properly he overdraws their indifference to the poor, and does not give them the credit that is due for their work among the poorer classes, still, it is a matter of grief and shame to all Christians who at all appreciate the responsibility of the church, that it is not reaching the masses it ought to reach. Many of our churches are really social clubs and little more; not our Colorado Springs churches, but churches in general. There is of course a religious element in them, but it is for the members, and not much for outsiders.

Whether the remedy which Mr. Stead prescribes for this disease of our churches is the right one or not, we suppose nobody knows. His idea is that there ought to be in every place a civic church, uniting in itself all the forces for good of the community. He believes that a humanitarian and relief work ought to be carried on by this institution, and not by separate aid societies and guilds and separate relief organizations. By thus centralizing all the powers for good in every community, he believes that the efficiency of the power would be very greatly increased.

Accompanying the union of the religious forces in every community, Mr. Stead would have the municipality take into its own hands a great many things that are now left to private enterprise. He believes, for instance, that it is simply legalized robbery for Mr. Marshall Field to control such a vast industrial establishment as he now does, and he would have Mr. Field make it over to the city of Chicago, to be run for the public benefit. He would have the city also provide places of amusement for the people—not only parks and playgrounds, but theaters to be run at the city's expense. Of course he would have the city control all franchises, and operate its own street railways and gas and water works, and telephone lines. All such schemes as this presuppose a degree of virtue in the state, or co-operative joy of citizens, a virtue which does not exist in the individual—a very unsafe supposition. The trouble with such schemes, and with socialistic schemes in general, is that they begin at the wrong end. They propose to reform the individual by state action, whereas in order to any effective reform, it seems to us that the individual must first be reformed before the state can possibly reform itself.

But whatever we may think of Mr. Stead's schemes for the reform of existing abuses, we must acknowledge that he has written from good motives, and that he has been perfectly fearless, and so far as possible, perfectly fair, in his attempt to set forth what Chicago is like, and what it might become under a real Christian state of civilization. This is a book that is thoroughly worth a read, or a serious-minded person to read, and to ponder over when read.

The nomination of Charles E. Taylor for Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia is causing a great rumormongering in the Capital, not because Mr. Taylor is a colored man, as the present occupant of the office is also, but because he comes from Kansas, and the Washington people believe in home rule.

We are glad to note that our Representative in Congress voted against the seating of the Democratic convention in the Elborn-English case. Mr. Pence is recorded as not voting. In fact, that is the usual record of Mr. Pence.

Two remarkable speeches were made in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Woodruff on the silver question, and Mr. Tillman on the tariff. Senator Tillman's speech was mainly on the income tax, and virtually gave notice that he will not vote

for the bill which this provision in it. His speech was a strong one, and one of a kind to influence votes. He made it very clear that the present bill is in no sense a carrying out of the pledges made in the Democratic platform, and made a strong point in insisting that what would have been entirely proper in 1888, with an enormous surplus to be reduced, would at this time, with a large deficit in the treasury, be the height of folly. "One may judge from the general tone of Mr. Tillman's speech, he would much prefer to have this bill recommitted, with instructions to frame a measure in accordance with the Democratic platform."

The new local rules made by the committee which had the matter in charge will doubtless be a great improvement upon the rules for 1893. The so-called momentum plays are abolished, giving up on a man who is down is prohibited, and the method of scoring is changed. Hereafter, a touchdown counts two, and a goal counts three, whether kicked from a touchdown or from the field. This will have the effect of increasing the kicking, and decreasing the hand-to-hand struggle—a change which will make the game far more entertaining to watch, less dangerous, and just as scientific as at present.

The present state of our foreign affairs is enough to make every patriotic American wish for a few days of James G. Blaine in the State department. It is rather humiliating to feel that with the British pursuing their usual aggressive policy in Central America, in the Sandwich Islands, in Samoa, and in the north Pacific, we have a President and a Secretary of State in whom we cannot trust to maintain the honor of our country, and who are more apt to take the British than the American view of all international questions.

The miners of Cripple Creek have voted again to reject the proposition of the mine-owners and thereby have cut their own throats. It is safe to say that as soon as the railroads get into camp, work will be resumed on the comparatively few mines where it has been stopped, and Cripple Creek will go on and flourish, in spite of the attempt of a few men from Idaho and Montana to run the whole concern. There are plenty of men willing to work at the wages offered, and that of the chance.

Now that the facts can be sifted out of the South Carolina mud, it seems that the resistance to Tillman was mainly on the ground that he sent his dispensary spies to search private residences on suspicion. This is a clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, and illustrates forcibly Tillman's disregard of the most fundamental principles of a free government. The only maxim that a man's house is his castle cannot be safely disregarded, even by a Farmers' Alliance despot in South Carolina without getting him into trouble. Remarking on this episode, the New York Sun says:

The oversteering of the powers of the State is at the bottom of the whole difficulty. Freedom and the Power of Socialism cannot coexist. On military force can keep together a State in which the majority is engaged in oppressing the minority, and a political faction has installed itself in power and uses all the powers of the State for its own advantage. The Populist theory results in violence wherever it is rigidly applied. This has been the case in Kansas and Colorado. The Governors of Kansas and Colorado are criminals. The Governor of South Carolina is a determined, lawless, and relentless politician, with no genuine object of the fanatic about him.

The bill which has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Woodruff, suspending for this year the law which requires a certain amount of assessment work to be done on mining claims, does not seem to meet with much favor among the miners. The experience of the past year has been rather against the advisability of such a suspension.

The British have at last made a show of doing their share toward carrying out the mandates of the Berlin Sea commission. The bill which has been passed in Parliament is not entirely satisfactory, but it is a great deal better than nothing. Our Senate has passed Mr. Morgan's bill on the same subject, so that now there is some prospect that peaceable sailing may be stopped for the remainder of the season. The Canadian powder men will of course attempt to go on with their nefarious work, but if the British will co-operate in earnest with our authorities in patrolling the north Pacific, the wanton destruction of sea life may be pretty effectually stopped.

The Sunday Herald is a new Cripple Creek paper which announces that it is one come to stay. That announcement is generally true. We do not expect the Herald to last very long.

Pueblo went so over the mining Republican that she even sea Colorado Springs a little. We will try to make up the difference next time.

Was said Raccoe and was a court.

Speaker Cray is not making a good record for himself. The Democratic majority refused to make rules that would enable it legally to assert its power, so that the Speaker, when he is determined to make the Democratic majority effective, does it by methods that are illegal. That is the difference between aim and

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Speaker Reed. It is the difference between the law of the land and the law of the Speaker, as a Southern Democrat, naturally favors the yoked law, but the great majority of people, outside of the States at present in rebellion, prefer the more regular method.

Dr. A. P. McKay, of the American Sea Resort association, who has been spending some time in the city investigating its advantages as a sea resort, has about completed his work. His report, for the organ of the association, "American Climates and Resorts," will set forth the exact facts in regard to our climate, and will also speak of the other advantages of the city for those who are seeking a residence that combines the many elements that go to make up the ideal home for those who must consult the requirements of health in fixing their place of residence. From a personal acquaintance with Dr. McKay extending over nearly twenty years, and from our knowledge of his work and his connections, we have no hesitation in saying that this report will be one of the most valuable summaries of the advantages of this place that has ever been published. It will be a careful, conservative statement that will carry conviction by its moderation, and not at all a "boom" or commercial "write-up" of the place. Dr. McKay has the endorsement of some of our leading local physicians, who regard the work of the American Sea Resort association as of great value in informing people in regard to the exact characteristics of various resorts. Mr. Mouton, Dr. McKay's assistant, will remain the city secretary, longer, securing subscriptions to "American Climates and Resorts"—the only form of compensation which is asked for what will be an excellent advertisement for the city.

According to figures which are undoubtedly correct, there were 322 women registered in the first ward, of whom 208 voted on Tuesday. In the same ward, 350 men were registered, of whom 258 voted. This is an excellent showing for the women, and they have just reason to be proud of it. The figures for the other wards will be given as soon as they can be procured.

We are informed that the election of women as church trustees is not at all rare in this State or Wyoming. Dr. Kirkwood says he has been organizing churches for the last fifteen years with women as trustees. The general experience is, that they make very good ones.

Tuesday's elections are a really having a good effect. Republicans all over the State are encouraged, and are rapidly forming League clubs, to co-operate with the national league. The meeting in June will certainly be the greatest Republican meeting ever held in the State, and will put new enthusiasm into the already encouraged and aggressive party.

The election of a Republican mayor at a party, and the loss there of 9000 votes by the Democrats, ought to be something of an object lesson.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to see—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

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